



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 3, 1909.  
UNION LABOR, EMPLOYERS AND PUBLIC.  
THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.  
HOW THE GAME IS WORKED.  
THE BITTERNESS OF SUGAR.  
A DISSENTING OPINION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



M. P. SCOTT

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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1909.

No. 42

## THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

As was expected, the old officers of the American Federation of Labor were re-elected at the Toronto convention. It was decided to pay Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison their salaries should the final proceedings in the injunction case be adverse, and the three men obliged to serve the terms of imprisonment inflicted by Justice Wright.

In a resolution thanking the city of Toronto for its hospitality, the convention attacked the decision in the Buck's Stove and Range Co. case. That resolution concluded as follows:

"Resolved, That the freedom of speech which we have exercised without judicial restraint based on super-constitutional and self-arrogated authority, has been more in conformity with the fundamental principles of a free and self-governing people, free speech, and a free press, than is possible at present in the United States."

On the subject of injunctions the convention adopted the following expressions and recommendations of the committee on the president's report:

"Injunctions in labor disputes are innovations in our modern jurisprudence. When the court arrogates to itself the power to issue injunctions never contemplated by the rules of equity, and in direct violation of constitutional and statutory law, and assumes the right to issue injunctions for the purpose of enforcing criminal law, it departs from the domain of property rights.

"When any court assumes to exercise powers not delegated to it by the Constitution, it invades the rights specially reserved by that document to the states and the people; its action becomes void from lack of jurisdiction and should not be obeyed.

"Until some change has been obtained in the practice of the courts, either through Supreme Court decisions or legislative enactment, we recommend that every answer to a writ of injunction or a citation for contempt shall insist upon our constitutional right of free speech, free press, free peaceable assemblage, and freedom from interference with our personal rights by the equity courts and denial of their authority to assume that any one has a property right in man, his good will, or his patronage.

"We learn with deep regret that there is some doubt as to whether the appeals asked for by President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison will be granted. We hope and trust that the appeals may be granted so that we may know the position of the final judicial tribunal."

The electrical workers' difficulties attracted considerable attention. The committee handling the question reported:

"That President Gompers be empowered to name one representative Mr. McNulty, head of the electrical workers now within the Federation, one representative, and Mr. Reid, leader of the electrical workers excluded from the Federation, one representative. The appointees must be trade unionists, none of whom shall be electrical workers.

"The committee of three provided for in these recommendations shall meet with the executive council of the A. F. of L. at their first meeting held at headquarters after the close of this convention and shall report to the council what, if any, progress has been made in carrying into

(Continued on Page 11.)

## Union Labor, Employers and Public, Replies Adopted by Labor Council to Questions Propounded

To the Officers and Members of the San Francisco Labor Council:

Your committee, consisting of M. J. Casey, A. J. Gallagher and R. I. Wisler, representing the San Francisco Labor Council, in conjunction with Chas. Radebold and Geo. A. Tracy, representing the Allied Printing Trades Council, and W. R. Hagerty, representing the Iron Trades Council, met in conjunction with the representatives of the Commonwealth Club on Wednesday, May 26, 1909, and agreed that all questions and topics should be submitted in writing; upon receipt of the questions and topics submitted by the Commonwealth Club.

The committee, after due consideration of the questions propounded by the representatives of the Commonwealth Club, submits to the Council for its consideration and approval, the following answers to those questions. We desire to remind the Council that our answers to many of the questions are based upon industrial conditions, as they at present exist. What may be our position today on some of these questions, may be changed by a condition which might arise in the future.

We ask your careful consideration of this very important subject, and your committee hopes for such amendments and suggestions from the delegates to the end, that when this document is forwarded to the Commonwealth Club, it will contain an authoritative statement of the Council's position on the subjects contained:

### I. General Propositions.

#### I. Eligibility to Membership in Unions.

Intended to raise several questions, for example:

Shall unions or employers decide what classes of workmen shall do certain work?

Shall any workmen for whose work employers will stand be eligible to membership?

Shall initiation fees be reasonable and uniform, or may local unions arbitrarily raise them to a prohibitive figure to keep applicants out?

A.—What do unions require?

A. Answer.—Unions require that applicants for admission shall be up to the average standard of skill in the trade.

B.—What do employers desire?

B. Answer.—Employers desire unrestricted admission to unions.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—The public interest lies in the establishment of rules which tend to keep up the standard of skill in the trades.

### 2. Employers' Associations.

A.—Do unions prefer to deal with them?

A. Answer.—Yes. Assuming them to be formed for legitimate purposes.

B.—Do employers desire to form them?

B. Answer.—Yes.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—Public interest lies in the organization of both employers and employees.

### 3. Collective Bargaining.

A.—To what extent ought either side to insist on change in wage scale without notice?

(Continued on Page 6.)

## LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

### The Three Systems of Life Insurance.

#### To the People. Letter No. 22.

The story of the three systems of life insurance runs simply, beginning with the undeniable increase in mortality that follows an increase of age. Adult mortality increases constantly. The increase begins slowly up to middle age, reaching a death rate of one per cent about age forty, and grows higher in increasing ratio at the older ages.

If an insurant paid each year merely the current cost of his year's insurance, the rate would constantly be an increasing one, lowest during the first year, increasing moderately up to middle life, and more rapidly thereafter, tending at the older ages to become prohibitory.

A contract of this kind was formerly known as the "national premium" or "stop rate" contract, and for a time developed a small class of insurance companies that issued it alone. It proved unsatisfactory for permanent insurance, because of the excessive rates at the higher ages, forcing many to withdraw at a time when they greatly needed insurance, and after long persistency in making payments.

Recognizing the impracticability of an increasing rate that would assume excessive proportions in later life, old-line life insurance companies equate the rate upon proper tables of mortality to provide an unchanging or "level" premium during lifetime. This means that the equated premium must be larger than necessary during the earlier years of insurance, and implies necessity for husbanding the excess at the assumed interest rate, thus forming the legal reserve of old-line life insurance companies.

Old-line reserves are scientifically computed in accordance with assumption of mortality and interest adopted by the company, and of necessity must not be less than the standard fixed by the laws of the states in which the company does business.

As the rates of mutual old-line life insurance companies may prove more than necessary for the conduct of the business—the payment of policy obligations as they mature, and the accumulation of proper reserves—the remainder is returned to the policyholders annually by way of dividends.

Assessmentism, in lack of proper provisions for the increasing risk, charges premiums lower than is permissible under the standards fixed by the states for old-line life companies, the contract being supplemented by so-called safety or emergency clauses of assessmentism, which read about as follows:

"This association qualifies under the so-called assessment laws, under which it is not obliged to tax its policyholders to maintain the legal reserve of level premium or 'old-line' companies.

"The past experience of this company's and the American tables of mortality indicate, as we believe, with absolute certainty, that the rate spoken of as the maximum will never be exceeded."

"If, however, any unexpected emergency should arise whereby the mortuary and reserve funds should become exhausted then, and in such cases only, it is agreed that the policyholder shall be liable for such further assessments as may be neces-



sary to meet such emergency and maintain the solvency of the company."

Chief among assessment fallacies is the "new blood" error. Assessmentism argued that by means of increasing membership the average age of a company would be kept down to a point where no increase in mortality would be experienced in the aggregate.

Years ago it was pointed out that this argument meant the taking in of new members at an increasing ratio impossible to maintain, and involved the absurdity of persuading young men to flock into a company and bear the burden of an older membership.

The history of assessmentism has been a history of disappointed patrons, victims to its false economics or open dishonesty, and most sadly evidenced in the thousands of survivors—the writer among the number—of defunct assessment institutions left without insurance and without the condition of health and youth that would make them acceptable for insurance now.

Are there any present-day exceptions in assessmentism? No, so far as the policy of the system is concerned, it is present in every company operating under the assessment law, including the Bankers' Life of Des Moines, the largest assessment company.

Fraternal insurance, like assessmentism, is not guaranteed inherently and legally, and of necessity must be unguaranteed in the absence of adequate rates and reserve accumulation to permit of guaranteed contract. A few orders have complied with this requirement. These few fraternal societies that live up to their names have a band of fraternity that lends a force for endurance and an ability to survive.

The Modern Woodmen of America, the largest fraternal order in the world, with grossly inadequate rates, boasted of defeating the measure for minimum rates, according to the National Fraternal Congress table, received a report from Major C. W. Haws, head clerk of the order, in signed statement to the executive council, under date of October 15, 1907, in which he said that the National Fraternal Congress table is emphatically the lowest standard that can be accepted as a basis for rate making. A lower one was said to be unsafe, and not acceptable to any state insurance department having a regard for the security of its insuring and insurable citizens. Proceeding, Major Haws said that his report to the Milwaukee Head Camp, showing the valuation of all insurance outstanding on December 31, 1904, stated that the order had \$1,136,678,500 in force, that but \$466,069,383 was being paid for, based on the tabular and interest assumptions noted, thus showing \$670,609,117 insurance wholly unprovided for. This, in brief, reported the Major, showed a payment of but \$399 of each \$1000 in force, "\$601 of each \$1000 being worthless promise to pay, so far as our future ability to pay was concerned."

As a protection for those carrying fraternal insurance, I will give the net rates adopted by the National Fraternal Congress. It must be remembered the rates given do not provide for expenses or management, for these about ten per cent extra should be added: Age 21 (all estimated on \$1000), monthly, 93 cents, yearly, \$10.62; age 25, monthly, \$1.04, yearly, \$11.91; age 30, monthly, \$1.22, yearly, \$13.96; age 35, monthly, \$1.45, yearly, \$16.62; age 40, monthly, \$1.76, yearly, \$20.11; age 45, monthly, \$2.16, yearly, \$24.72; age 50, monthly, \$2.71, yearly, \$30.91; age 55, monthly, \$3.44, yearly, \$39.36. Compare the foregoing with the rate you pay at age of entry, and you will learn that your insurance is not as sound as it should be, if the rates are lower than the tables given above.

Letter No. 23 will discuss legal reserve vs. assessment insurance.

### Men and Measures

A. M. Thompson of the Central Labor Council of Alameda county, and past president of the California State Federation of Labor, has been on the sick list. Some weeks ago he was stricken with a heavy cold, and returned to work and took part in the bond elections of Oakland before he had recovered. His exposure caused a relapse, from which he is slowly recovering.

At an expense of \$700,000, the Southern Pacific is having built in the east twenty-one Mallet compound locomotives, to be used in hauling freight trains between Sacramento and Truckee. Two of a similar type are now in use, and have proved successful. Each engine will burn oil, weighs 600,000 pounds, including the tender, which carries 9,000 gallons of water and 2,250 gallons of oil.

Waiter girls in Germany have begun a movement to abolish the tipping system. At their recent convention in Munich, it was resolved that efforts should be made to emancipate themselves from the fee method by insisting on minimum wages in hotels and restaurants.

Fresno is on the verge of a laundry strike. The wage agreement is about to terminate, and negotiations to continue relations are being opposed by the employers. It is said the latter favor the "open shop" plan.

Judge Carpenter of Chicago has refused injunctions against the enforcement of the ten-hour law for women in six cases on the applications of manufacturers to be made parties to the Ritchie suit. Judge Tuthill is trying to defend his decision by saying that he followed a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

The Central Labor Council of Alameda county has decided to hold a ball to raise money for various purposes, as well as to bring the members together in a social way. The frail construction of some of the machinery used in amusement parks has resulted in the appointment of a committee to confer with the authorities in order that life and limb may be protected. The fatal accident in San Francisco a few weeks ago caused attention to be directed to this matter.



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**Dresser—Chiffonier—Iron Bed—Chair and Rocker**

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## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



## HOW THE GAME IS WORKED.

By J. J. Dirks, St. Louis.

There are two phases to the American trade-union movement which are incomprehensible to the student. One of these is the lethargy displayed by far too many unionists as to the union label. How a man or woman can pay out dues and assessments with one hand to support his union and finance label campaigns, and with the other hand disburse his earnings for the product of sweatshops and penitentiaries cannot be explained, unless it be strict adherence to the Biblical injunction, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth."

The other inexplicable phase of the labor movement is the refusal of the trade unionists to support their press, the labor papers. There are, it is safe to say, few union men and women in the country who do not subscribe for one or more daily papers. Tens of thousands, in addition, read weekly papers and monthly magazines. It may be true, as a rule, that they are careful to patronize only those periodicals which are produced under fair conditions. Opposed to this, however, is the indisputable fact that trade unionists are parsimonious in their support of their own printed advocates. Day after day they read venomous attacks on the editorial pages of the daily press against union labor. For the most part, these editorial writers do not believe what they write. But the business offices, subservient to the "interests" which subsidize them by patronage and which awe them by threats of the boycott, direct the editorial policy. The daily press is "doped" against free labor. Any doubt of this can be readily and adequately dispelled by a perusal of the pamphlet, "The Myth of a Free Press," written by William Marion Reedy, the brilliant editor of the St. Louis "Mirror."

Perhaps the most eloquent proof that the daily press is absolutely controlled in all of its activities by the "system," is furnished by the sequel to an editorial which appeared in a daily paper on December 24, 1908, wherein these words were used: "The suit (Buck's Stove and Range Company against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison) was brought really at the instance of the Citizens' Industrial Association, which, in respect of the employing forces, represents even a greater degree of extremism and intolerance than does the leadership of organized labor." The following day (December 25, 1908), the paper aforesaid printed a letter from Mr. James W. Van Cleave, president of the St. Louis Citizens' Industrial Association and also president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, denying the statement above quoted.

On January 2, 1909, or one week later, this paper gave space, including two columns on the first page, with four-deck double-column head and three-inch double-column leaded minion introduction to ninety-seven letters signed by members of the St. Louis Industrial Association, together with fac-simile of application blank, platform and list of members writing said letters, a total of seventeen columns of matter, all solid save two columns on first page. In the introduction the paper said: "The declarations so positively made that the association was not in any way back of the proceedings against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison instituted by the Buck's Stove and Range Company must be accepted as facts within the knowledge of the writers. This paper cheerfully accepts also the earnest denials that the Citizens' Association, in its antagonism of the closed shop and other restrictive policies of organized labor, intends either extremism or intolerance."

A number of these letters contained the state-

ment that they were written and forwarded at the request of Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, president of the St. Louis Citizens' Industrial Association. In closing its editorial of January 2, 1909, accompanying these ninety-seven letters the paper said: "What the association aspires to accomplish is more effectively set forth in these very interesting communications than it possibly can be in any formal platform, and the reader will find them an emphatic disavowal of any wish to encourage extremism or intolerance."

On January 4, 1909, the paper printed eight more letters from the same source, with two-column two-deck head and double-column minion introduction, a space of one and three-fourths columns, and a grand total of eighteen and three-fourths columns, aside from editorial space. At this juncture the editor of the paper was presented with a copy of Senate Document No. 122, Fifty-eighth Congress, third session, entitled, "A Report on Labor Disturbances in the State of Colorado from 1880 to 1904. Inclusive, with Correspondence Relating Thereto. Prepared under the direction of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor. January 27, 1905. Read; referred to the Committee on Judiciary and ordered to be printed. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905." The editor was asked to read it and learn for himself what were the real purposes of the association and the character of its activities. He said the incident was closed, and indicated by his expression of disgust that his hands were tied.

In the face of these columns of denial, however, counsel for the prosecution has said in the press, following the decision of the District Appellate Court, that the Buck's Stove and Range Company was not behind the prosecution. Who is, then? This incident by itself is enough to de-

monstrate that the "interests" have "doped" the press against labor.

Then why not support your labor press, that is struggling against starvation? There should be daily labor papers in America—and many of them—but this can come only with support. Every trade unionist owes it to himself, to his family, to the movement that has uplifted him and prevented him from being a serf or chattel slave—his wage slavery is bad enough, God knows!—and to his posterity to support his local labor paper.

Workingmen, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose, and a world to gain.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

To my many friends and fellow street car employees:

In only partial return to the N. A. H. A. for the great service rendered me during my recent illness, I desire to make the following recommendations, namely:

That I joined the North American Hospital Association on September 3d. Twenty-six days after I was taken ill with a severe attack of appendicitis and was immediately taken to the Merritt Hospital, where I was operated upon by your physicians. At the hospital I have been given the very best of care and attention, consisting of private room, nurse, board and operation, and can say the service rendered me, had I been paying for same personally, would have cost me no less than \$350 to \$400. The entire cost to me has been only \$3.00—my entrance fee of \$1.00 and two months' dues.

I sincerely trust that my many friends and fellow employees will avail themselves of the protection afforded by this most worthy association in its excellent work.

(Signed) J. H. WELLS,  
Conductor Oakland Traction Co. \*\*\*

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## UNION LABOR, EMPLOYERS AND PUBLIC

(Continued from Page 3.)

A. Answer.—Wage scales ought not to be changed by either party without notice to the other party.

B.—In case of raise of wages what allowance, if any, should be made to employers with contracts based on previous wages?

B. Answer.—Contractors having agreements with the unions can estimate exactly upon the rate of wages prevailing during the life of the agreement. Contractors having no agreement with the unions are in the same position with reference to an increase of wages as in the case of an increase in the cost of material. Such cases must be dealt with according to the respective circumstances.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—The public interest lies in bringing about agreements for collective bargaining, thus insuring stability in the cost and other conditions of labor.

### 4. The Closed Shop.

A.—What is the argument of union labor for it?

A. Answer.—“Closed shop” is a misnomer; it should be called union or non-union shop. It is practically necessary to the maintenance of union conditions.

B.—What is the argument of employers against it?

B. Answer.—That it is an infringement upon their right to employ men without reference to whether or not they are members of a union, and upon the workman's right to employment without reference to whether he is a union or non-union man.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—Public interest lies in the “union shop” as a necessity to the protection of labor against unjust conditions of employment and the consequent lowering of the standard of living.

### 5. Socialism.

Mr. Gompers was once reported as saying in a public address substantially this:

“When we get what we are after now we shall make that the basis for demanding more, and when we get that we shall demand more still, and so on indefinitely.”

A.—The logical end of that is expropriation and socialism. That is the socialistic position. Assuming—which may or may not be true—that Mr. Gompers ever said that, to what extent does it represent the attitude of union labor in this city?

A. Answer.—Mr. Gompers means simply that organized labor seeks constantly to improve its conditions, to constantly raise the standard of living, and to constantly elevate the plane of civilization. This position involves neither expropriation nor socialism.

B.—If it does not represent the view of union labor what are union labor's ultimate demands? Do, or do not, union men think it will be more profitable to them for employers to make profits, in order that private enterprise be stimulated and surpluses for new investment accumulated in the hands of those who have demonstrated their ability to invest wisely, organize effectively and prevent the economic surplus from being distributed to the less provident and less competent?

B. Answer.—Organized labor has not formulated any “ultimate demands;” its demands are based upon conditions as these exist at any given time. Organized labor knows that industry must be profitable to all concerned in it. All parties are entitled to just returns for their expenditures, whether of labor or capital. Organized labor endeavors to establish an equitable rule in the distribution of profits.

### 6. Violence in Strikes.

Being condemned by all prominent labor leaders.

A.—What action, if any, is taken by unions to

discipline their members who beat up those who take their places?

A. Answer.—The unions endeavor to prevent violence or other infractions of law, and in general with success. Generally speaking, the matter of “disciplining” or otherwise dealing with those who violate the law must be left to the public authorities. The unions cannot undertake to supersede the authorities in this or any other connection.

B.—What is the public interest?

B. Answer.—Public interest lies in asserting and maintaining the exclusive responsibility of the authorities for the punishment of violence in strikes. It is also to the public interest that it preserve the peace itself and discountenance acts of violence by misguided sympathizers with labor or hired disturbers acting in the interest of the employers.

### 7. An Organized Militia.

A.—What is the attitude of unions towards all organized militia?

A. Answer.—A good thing when used for its proper purpose as a means of public defense against the public enemies.

B.—If they oppose it, what are their reasons?

B. Answer.—They do not oppose it; but they resent its use for the purpose of overawing labor as an abuse of its powers and contrary to its ostensible purpose.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—Public interest lies in the using of the militia, as of any other arm of the government, as sparingly as possible, for the preservation of personal and property rights only, and never for the purpose of aiding either participant in a dispute.

### 8. Labor on Public Work.

A.—Does union labor demand that it shall be given preference on public work over non-union labor?

A. Answer.—No; but it tries to secure such preference.

B.—If it does, upon what ground, in the present state of the laws, does it hold that public officials have the right to thus discriminate?

B. Answer.—Union labor is entitled to preference upon the grounds that it is usually the more skilled and more generally representative of the citizen and taxpaying elements of the public; also that its employment is in accord with enlightened public policy.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—The public interest lies in giving employment to that class of labor which best exemplifies the public desire for just and stable conditions of society.

### 9. Unorganized Labor.

A.—If apprenticeship is to be restricted, and if unions may exclude applicants, and if the closed shop is to prevail in public and private work, what is to become of the boys with mechanical aptitude who are not permitted to be apprenticed?

A. Answer.—Organized labor does not restrict the number of apprentices beyond the point necessary to protect the trade against congestion, having in view not only the interests of those already in the trade but also of those who, in the absence of such restrictions would enter it only to find themselves unable to secure employment as soon as they become journeymen. As to those who are thus unable to enter the trades, the unions cannot answer for the results of a condition of industry which continually tends to the displacement of manual labor by machinery, at the same time discounting the element of skill on the part of the individual workman. The unions can only endeavor to minimize the effects of this condition by preventing so far as possible an undue influx of labor into the trades.

B.—What is the public interest?

B. Answer.—The public interest lies in main-

## The Central Trust Company Of California

Chas. F. Leege, Pres. B. G. Tognazzl, Mgr.

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taining a proper ratio between the numbers seeking to engage in a given trade and the probable numbers who can secure profitable employment therein, this not only upon consideration of keeping up wage conditions, but also of maintaining the standard of skill in the craft.

#### 10. The Sympathetic Strike and Secondary Boycott.

A.—What does labor union hold as to these?

A. Answer.—Organized labor is opposed to the sympathetic strike upon grounds of expediency except where the latter is necessary for purposes of mutual defense, as in the case of a prospective attack. It is in favor of the secondary boycott where such may be deemed necessary, upon the same grounds as those involved in the primary boycott, namely, as an exercise of personal right to withhold patronage for any reason whatever, so long as the means used are in themselves lawful.

B.—What do employers hold?

B. Answer.—Employers are presumably opposed to both measures for reasons of their own.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—Public interest lies in maintaining the right to strike and boycott, at the same time using its moral influence, in co-operation with the unions, to avoid the necessity of resorting to these measures.

#### 11. A Fair Day's Work for a Fair Day's Wage.

A.—Is it the opinion of union labor that the least the workman can give for his pay the better for the interests of labor because requiring more men to accomplish a certain work?

A. Answer.—No. So far as the question involves the problem of dividing a certain amount of work among a certain number of workers, that is met by a proportionate reduction in the length of the workday.

B.—Is it the opinion of the employers that the more a workman gives for his pay the better for all workmen as well as all others because it cheapens production and therefore increases employment and profits by increasing consumption?

B. Answer.—Yes, but mistakenly. Overwork does not cheapen production. The consensus of testimony by observers, both practical and theoretical, is that the "cheaper" the labor the higher the relative "cost of production." Cheapness in production involves economy in production, and that, in turn, involves efficiency of labor and tools. The rate of consumption is determined, not by the quantity of production but by the proportion which wages bear to the value of the product.

#### 12. Profit Sharing.

A.—Do unions favor it?

A. Answer.—Generally speaking, no. Profit sharing is usually a device to shift the responsibility for the fair remuneration of labor from the employer to the employee, and is usually accompanied by conditions that are subversive of justice and lead to sweating and the destruction of independence upon the part of the worker.

B.—Do employers favor it?

B. Answer.—Yes, for the reasons which impel the unions to oppose it.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—Public interest lies in encouraging the most direct methods of remunerating labor; that is, by the payment of a stipulated wage.

#### 13. Apprenticeship.

A.—What do unions demand?

A. Answer.—That the number of apprentices shall be based upon the number of journeymen actually employed and the prospects of employment upon the expiration of apprenticeship.

B.—What do employers demand?

B. Answer.—The right to employ as many apprentices as can be used at any given time, without reference to the future prospects of the apprentice.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—Public interest lies in protecting the trades from congestion by a surplus of journeymen and in protecting the apprentices, actual or prospective, from a system which in many instances is based upon a desire for child labor, or at any rate, cheap labor.

#### 14. Rights of Apprentices.

A.—When a boy is apprenticed in a large establishment do unions demand that before admission as a journeyman he shall be taught the complete trade in all its branches, as they formerly were?

A. Answer.—No; but they do demand that he shall be taught the trade with sufficient care and completeness to enable him to perform a journeyman's work in accordance with the average standard prevailing in the trade.

B.—What do employers say about it?

B. Answer.—That apprentices shall be trained under a system of specialization, thus making them more dependable in special branches and less independent as workmen.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—Public interest lies in maintaining, so far as practicable, the rule that an apprentice shall be taught all branches of the trade.

#### 15. Child Labor.

A.—What does union labor demand as to the employment of children?

A. Answer.—That child labor be prohibited, under the age of sixteen years, with additional restrictions in certain kinds of employment.

B.—What do employers demand?

B. Answer.—That the limitations be as loose as necessary to conform with their desire for cheap labor.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—Public interest lies in establishing the highest minimum age at which children may be employed, as a means of protecting the child and safeguarding the health and morality of the community.

#### 16. Jurisdiction.

A.—What do unions demand?

A. Answer.—That the lines of demarcation between the trades shall be maintained in order to maintain the standard of skill in the respective trades.

B.—What do employers demand?

B. Answer.—The jurisdiction lines be abolished, in order that the workers in one trade may be employed at another.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—Public interest lies in maintaining jurisdiction lines so far as may be necessary to conserve the skill of the respective given trades and the right to employment of the members thereof.

#### 17. Minimum Wage.

A.—Shall it be pay for what the least competent man will naturally do?

A. Answer.—The minimum wage should be sufficient to enable any man to maintain himself in accordance with the standard of living prevailing among his associates.

B.—Or what the average man will naturally do with provisions for a lower rate for old men?

B. Answer.—Provisions may be made for old men, if circumstances warrant such exceptions.

#### 18. "Pacemakers."

A.—To what extent do unions say they are employed?

(Continued on Page 13.)

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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1909.

"You never do a good thing in your life without making an effort. There are no people who are good by accident."—Grimshaw.

The 15,000 girls who went on strike against the shirtwaist manufacturers of New York for improved conditions returned to work victorious last Saturday.

The eastern politician who compared Speaker Cannon with Abraham Lincoln, evidently seriously, must have an abnormal bump of unfitness on his cranium.

E. L. Keen, a Philadelphia hat jobber, testified at the Danbury hatters' trial that his trade with the Loewe concern amounted to \$30,000 during 1901, and fell to \$4,000 in 1903. It will evidently take some time before the court proceedings are completed.

Carl Browne fell while painting scenery in the Calistoga Auditorium and injured himself rather severely. He managed to issue his "Labor Knight" nevertheless, owing to the help furnished by his wife. Mr. Browne's many friends in this vicinity will be pleased to hear of an early and complete recovery.

The union label is a winner. It is attractive inasmuch as a little more of the comforts of the home are supplied those who use it in their work, and those who call for it have the satisfaction of knowing that the commodities purchased are good, and they also comply with the written and unwritten laws of trade unionism.

Be sure and arrange your plans so that a vote is cast for the acquisition by the city of the Geary Street Railroad. The election takes place on Thursday, December 30th. Don't be fooled by specious arguments of those whose horizon is bounded on all sides by "business." Help to do something for San Francisco. To hear some of the street railroad's opponents talk, one would think there would never be another nickel taken in should municipal ownership carry. The road will net an income for the city, and it will show the corporations that the handwriting on the wall means a return to civic principles. It is unfortunate that there should be more or less confusion over the Hetch-Hetchy proposition. There are some who think the Spring Valley Company is trying to confuse the issue. Until the legal advisers of the municipality straighten out the tangle we shall have to wait. Of one thing there can be no doubt—San Francisco needs a real water supply, and the Sierra Nevada Mountains is the logical locality to furnish it.

## THE BITTERNESS OF SUGAR.

Among the trusts that have ruled the country with an iron and unscrupulous hand is the sugar trust. Years ago its president, before a Congressional committee of investigation, admitted as many crimes as the public usually assigns to an institution founded on the principle of making money regardless of the rights of public or employees, and utterly callous of anything above the dollar.

Now comes the sugar trust for another incursion into the limelight. Richard Parr, a native of Albany, N. Y., was a sampler of sugar on the piers of New York, in 1904, at a salary of \$1000. He was faithful to his trust, and realized that he was employed by the people. He discovered that the sugar trust was cheating the Government by means of a system of false weights. Largely through Mr. Parr's efforts, the country knows that the trust has stolen some \$30,000,000, of which sum \$1,000,000 has been returned to the public treasury.

Agent Parr discovered the trust's checkers and weighers on the Brooklyn docks, and found that the Government was cheated out of \$1.80 per ton raw sugar duty. The enormity of this steal can best be computed by saying that during six years the trust passed over the docks more than 75,000,000 pounds of sugar on which not a cent of duty was paid.

As soon as the sugar magnates discovered that Parr, with the assistance of the federal officials, was on their track, they, as is usually the case, tried to "reach" him. Bribes were offered. For a little steel spring taken from one of the trust's scales, the function of which was to prevent the scales from weighing the full measure of sugar, the young man was offered \$25,000 cash. Then threats were tried, but without avail.

The different prosecutions against the sugar trust may be divided into three parts: First, the prosecutions for receiving rebates; second, the weighing frauds; third, the Earle case.

As a result of the rebate cases, the American Sugar Refining Company and its subsidiary companies were fined \$168,000, and the trust saw that it was a good idea to abandon its policy, out in the open, at least, especially as the Hepburn law, which restored the suspended penalty of imprisonment, was passed on June 30, 1906. The facts in the case were previous to that date.

It is well known that imprisonment in the penitentiary is the one punishment that these gentlemen (?) dislike. If they stole a few dollars at the point of a pistol, they would, possibly, receive short shrift, but the gloss of elegance given the millionaire who steals from the people gives a false glamor that, fortunately, is fast disappearing as the public is learning more and more about the system and all it implies.

Though the trial of the American Sugar Company took place early in the present year, but little attention was directed to the issues. The press, somehow or other, was quiet. It was only when ex-President Roosevelt wrote a magazine article from which there was no escaping that the topic became "live." The result was the exposures in various forms, the whole making up a page in history frequently duplicated, and a disgrace to a nation boasting of its freedom.

There is surely something wrong with a state of society that will enable these crimes to be perpetrated. The power of money seems to be more than the root of evil—it is pretty near the whole tree. While there are men who have theories and catch phrases to remedy conditions, the fact remains that a complete reversal of present-day methods of doing "business" will be necessary before much good can be accomplished. It is no pigmy's job. Entrenched in legislation, in the judiciary, and in every walk of life, the trusts are represented by as fierce a combination of bandits as ever walked the earth.

## A DISSENTING OPINION.

In view of the widespread interest in the injunction proceedings against the officials of the American Federation of Labor, the minority findings of Chief Justice Shepard of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia will attract attention. He said in part:

"Convinced that the court was without authority to make the only order which the defendants, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, can be said to have disobeyed, I can have no other opinion than that the decree should be reversed.

"As regards the conclusion that this proceeding must be regarded as criminal solely, and in consequence that the evidence on which the conviction rests can be considered because not presented in a bill of exceptions reserved on the hearing, I will content myself with saying that I am not clearly convinced that it must be so regarded. The complaint was made by the complainant on whose behalf the injunction had been granted and for its own redress. No fine was imposed on behalf of the United States. The relief sought in the original bill was not pecuniary. The punishment by imprisonment in disobedience of the writ was the only way in which the relief could be secured.

"The order was announced December 17, 1907; entered December 18, 1907; but no bond was given until December 23, 1907. The specific charge is that after the granting of the order, and before the giving of the bond, the respondents, Gompers and Morrison, hastened to deposit in the mails the already printed number of the January 'American Federationist,' which contained the publication of the complainant's name in the unfair list. It is not charged that any subsequent issue of the journal contained similar publication. Some general allegations respecting the circulation of the January number of the 'Federationist' are too vague to form the foundation for criminal charge and conviction.

"The gist of the charge is this 'rushing' of the journal in the mails between December 17th and 23d. The decree convicting the respondents cannot be supported on this charge because the order for the injunction did not become operative and effective before compliance with the precedent condition."

Referring to the speeches made by Gompers and which were referred to by Justice Wright, in imposing sentence, the Chief Justice said: "The language used was in bad taste under all circumstances, yet seems to have been directed to the assertion of the right of free speech and free publication for which the respondents were then and are now contending. There is another and stronger reason for my dissent as far as the defendants Morrison and Gompers are involved. The specific acts charged against them relate wholly to declarations and publications which violate the preliminary injunction as issued. I have heretofore expressed the opinion that much of the injunction order was null and void because opposed to the constitutional provision concerning the freedom of speech and of the press.

"Subsequent reflection has confirmed this view. I can see that the court had jurisdiction of the subject matter of the controversy and of the parties, but I cannot agree that the decree was rendered in accordance with the power of the court—a power limited by express provision of the constitution is merely erroneous and not absolutely void."

Commenting on this opinion, Mr. Gompers said: "Chief Justice Shepard's dissenting opinion is in defense of the Constitution, and these inherent rights. Minority opinion of a court in the past, when human rights were invaded, have ultimately prevailed, because the law of the land and the generally accepted rule of life, and I have an abiding faith that the rule in this case will prove no exception."



**NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.****The Advantage of Skilled Seamen.**

It has been repeatedly stated in these columns that one of labor's strong objections to the ship subsidy measure is the refusal to consider the claims of white help over Asiatic. On this Pacific Coast we have had examples of the undesirable character of the workmanship of the yellow and brown races. Some of the shipwrecks when, unfortunately, many lives have been lost, afford heartrending illustrations of Asiatic cowardice at critical moments. Here is the way the "Coast Seamen's Journal" alludes to the disaster of a few days ago:

"The fact that not a single life was lost in the total destruction by fire of the steamer St. Croix affords another striking contrast of the results in such instances, when the vessel in question is manned by competent seamen, as compared with the usual result when vessels are manned by 'roustabouts.'"

\* \* \*

**Municipal Railways in England.**

Vice-Consul John W. Thomas writes that the municipal railways of Manchester, England, earned a gross revenue for the year ended March 31, 1909, of \$1,345,507, of which \$734,066 was net, an increase in profit of \$19,186 over the previous year. From the returns \$340,655 was paid in for the relief of city rates, against \$267,657 the previous twelve months. Of the 155,011,884 passengers carried, 67 per cent paid 2 cents as their fare. The railways also deliver parcels, which can be handed in at any depot or to car conductors for delivery at any place within a half mile from a tram route. The rates vary from 4 cents upward for each parcel, and local tradesmen find it very convenient.

\* \* \*

**Musical Evenings for Women.**

The Women's Trade Union League of Chicago has arranged for thirty-five musical evenings to be held on Saturdays and Sundays in various of the municipal parks of Chicago during the season, from November 7, 1909, to March 26, 1910. In several cases the concerts occur simultaneously in different parts of the city. The music committee of the league says of the popular need for musical expression, "for music belongs to the people, from the heart of which it sprang, and whence in its truest forms it still draws its inspiration."

\* \* \*

**An Outside View of General Otis.**

"Rath" is the press name of a contributor to some of the daily papers. Writing from Los Angeles during November to the Berkeley "Independent," he said:

"I like the frank pro-trust way the Los Angeles 'Times' is edited. There is no pretense of anything else. It does not even make believe to take the people's side. If there is a railroad to be defended, a union to be fought, a capitalistic job of any kind to be pulled off, depend upon it the 'Times' is on the job. It is a sort of New York 'Sun' of the Pacific Coast, with something of the 'Sun's' ability, more than the 'Sun's' prosperity, and almost the 'Sun's' vindictive spleen against everything and every person inspired by anything more laudable than a corporation's dollar.

"I suppose the capitalistic element voiced by papers like the 'Times' is in mortal dread of an uprising of the people in Mexico. That is why they are so sensitive. And I judge there are reasons for their alarm. If I had money in a Mexican project of any kind I would take this opportunity to pull it out. The revolution may be delayed, but it is bound to come, and the delay cannot be for long. There are ominous sputterings at the safety valve, and it will not be long now before the old thing lets go. This business of jailing Mexican patriots and breaking up their

'juntas' is only 'putting a nigger boy' on the safety valve.

"And I'll bet, when she does let go, a piece of scrap iron will go through the pages of the Los Angeles 'Times.'"

\* \* \*

**Business and Boodle.**

The Chicago "Public" is fearless in its effort to regain for the people that which belongs to them, and it is foremost in attacking corruption. A late issue says:

"One of the results of having a 'Bodeite,' Willis J. Spaulding, at the head of the water works in Springfield, Illinois, is the discovery of a 'business man's' combine with corrupt politicians for the purpose of cheating the city in the interest of coal men. The bids are so arranged, as Mr. Spaulding has discovered, that a grade of coal which none but the conspiring company can supply is the only kind to bid upon. This grade, however, is not adapted to the uses of the water works; and after contracts are made another and cheaper grade, which any of the companies might supply, is substituted. If this species of business boodle were only a Springfield discovery, it might hardly be worth mention outside of Springfield; but everywhere else, in slightly varied form perhaps, the same kind of swindle is common—only there are seldom any Willis J. Spauldings or other 'Bodeites' to expose it. And as in Springfield, so everywhere else—from Podunk to San Francisco, Chicago or New York,—when you find corrupt contracts made through corrupted politicians, you have only to look a little farther to find a very respectable group of immaculate business men getting most of the 'swag.'"

\* \* \*

**A Paris Co-Operative Store.**

No other spot in Paris is of more interest to the American woman visitor than the Bon Marche, which is credited with being the largest department store in the world. Last year the sales of this store reached nearly \$43,500,000.

The society or association which owns the Bon Marche comprises nearly 3,000 persons. The employees reverse the usual order by selecting the managers, and the by-laws require that these shall be men who have worked in humbler capacities in the store. To the extent that, in order to be a stockholder, one must be an employee and that every employee has the privilege of buying stock, the institution is conducted on a co-operative basis.

The company has a habit of giving houses to its employees whether they are stockholders or not. To encourage economy, it maintains a savings fund for its clerks. It serves luncheon to every employee every working day, free of charge. It maintains educational classes, conducted at night, which every clerk is privileged to attend, without cost, and rewards the students whose work is most meritorious. It provides a home for women and girl clerks whom employment brings from the country districts. And finally, it promises every employee that after he has served a given number of years he shall receive a pension.

The inception and the establishment on a practical basis of a majority of these measures which contribute to the well-being of the 6,500 employees were due largely to the genius and the generosity of a woman, Mme. Marguerite Boucicaut. She carried to even greater lengths than he had contemplated the plans laid by her husband, Aristide Boucicaut, the original founder of the business.

Not long ago, 250 young men and women went from Paris to Geneva to compete as a chorus in a singing festival there. All were employees of the Bon Marche and pupils in its vocal classes. The entire cost of the trip was defrayed by the store. Similar choruses have won several prizes in various competitions.

**A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.****II. Labor Sunday Resolution.****By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.**

The question of the relation of the church to labor was discussed at various times during the Toronto convention. Most conspicuous, however, and most far-reaching was the resolution introduced by Delegate Frank Morrison of the International Typographical Union, and which was unanimously adopted. If this resolution is made operative, it will result in better things for both the church and labor. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, The churches and the clergy are taking a growing interest in the study of the labor movement; and

"Whereas, Many of the ministers of the various denominations are indicating that interest, in part, by a public discussion in their pulpits of the problems of the toilers; and

"Whereas, It would be an advantage to both church and labor to select a special day upon which the attention of all classes may be concentrated upon the questions which concern the toilers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Sunday before Labor Day in September be officially designated by the American Federation of Labor as 'Labor Sunday,' and that the churches of America be requested to devote some part of this day to a presentation of the labor question; and be it further

"Resolved, That the various central and local labor bodies be requested to co-operate in every legitimate way with the ministers who thus observe Labor Sunday, seeking with them, to secure as large an audience of workingmen and others as possible."

**MARX & HAAS OF ST. LOUIS UNFAIR.**

Over two months ago nearly one thousand members of the United Garment Workers of America were locked out by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. of St. Louis. The firm secured a writ of injunction against eighty-one of the prominent members of the organization including practically every officer of the unions of the garment industry. The Citizens' Alliance is supporting the unfair institution. Every effort has been made to break the ranks of the unionists, without avail. The Marx & Haas Clothing Co. goods should be avoided by trade unionists and their friends. The firm's best-known brand is "Jack Rabbit." Do not buy clothing without the union label—then you are sure of your ground. Any financial aid given the St. Louis garment workers will be gratefully acknowledged. All contributions should be sent to Otto Kaemmerer, 212 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

**SACRAMENTO BOILER MAKERS' STRIKE.**

The Sacramento Federated Trades Council has notified labor bodies throughout the state that Boiler Makers' Union, No. 94, is on strike against the Union Oil Company. Warning is thus given craftsmen of the iron industry so that they may know of the trouble and act accordingly. The company has refused to pay union wages, and has imported men from outside points. As soon as these newcomers found the cause of the desire for their services, they refused to go to work. The strike has been on for several weeks.

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS REPORT.**

The Photo-Engravers' Union made the following report to the A. F. of L. for the year: Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 231. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 82. Cost of strikes, \$4,410.50. Advantages gained without strike; 21 local agreements signed. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$1,275. As a result of organization the eight-hour day has been established with increase in wages, working agreements in every city, and better sanitary conditions in workshops.



### Notes in Union Life

Michael J. Murphy of the bartenders died on November 26th, aged forty-five years. He was born in Ireland, and is survived by his wife and four children.

The meeting of the California Co-Operative Meat Company will take place in the new Building Trades Hall, Oakland, on Sunday afternoon, December 12th. Take the Key route ferry, then the Oakland train, and change at Poplar street junction.

A substantial sum has been voted by the upholsterers to continue the fight against the Crescent Feather Company. Assistance can be rendered this organization of trade unionists by insisting that the label appear on mattresses and other goods in that line.

Nearly all the unions of San Francisco have adopted resolutions endorsing the Geary Street Railroad bond issue, as well as the Hetch-Hetchy water supply system. The opposition to these municipal reforms does not come from organized labor. Remember that one vote will count more on election night than all the resolutions ever adopted. Paste the dates in your hat.

Last Wednesday, December 1st, the bakers issued their label, and it will appear on bread made by unionists. That means that each time a trade unionist or a member of his family buys a loaf showing how it was produced, the workweek of seven days will receive a knock of a legitimate nature.

A. C. Rose has resigned the secretaryship of the Waiters' Union, and A. C. Beck has taken the place.

The teamsters have decided to donate \$15 a month to the fund to organize migratory labor.

Last Sunday a meeting of delegates from the labor bodies of the city, together with representatives from the California State Federation of Labor, discussed the best method of organizing the unskilled workers. There were different plans suggested, and it was agreed to meet again on Sunday, December 19th. In the interim the delegates will collect all the data possible to arrive at the best conclusion.

The machinists and the electrical workers want the civil service commission altered so that expert and practical men of the crafts may participate in the examinations when they come up. It is impossible to have regular commissioners who can qualify for all callings, and the best way is to have assistance as needed.

President John A. Kelly's report of the proceedings of the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor is awaited with interest by the delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council. This city is concerned in several of the disputes that have arisen between unions and their internationals.

Representatives of the labor movement of Porto Rico, accompanied by A. F. of L. officials, waited upon President Taft last Saturday, to lay their claims for redress before the authorities. The petitioners seek an increase in the wage scale, relief from the mercilessness of the sugar trust, increased educational facilities for the children of workingmen, an improvement of the extremely bad sanitary conditions, the inspection of factories and workshops, the abolition of convict labor, prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories, the application of the eight-hour day and the employers' liability acts and citizenship for Porto Ricans.

John Philip Sousa has volunteered his services to lead a monster band of 400 musicians in the annual concert given by Boston Musicians' Protective Union, No. 9, American Federation of Musicians, in Boston, February 6, 1910. The concert is for the union's sick and disability fund.

Mr. Sousa will give his services absolutely without charge.

Marysville has a union affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians. Officers have been elected, and the charter was kept open last week to receive thirty signatures, about the number eligible to join.

Friends of Chris. Ploeger, vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor for the Southern California district, will regret to hear that he has been obliged, owing to ill-health, to ask for leave of absence from his duties in connection with the Los Angeles Labor Council.

The garment workers have donated to the striking employees of Marx, Haas & Co. of St. Louis. Within a short time the substantial sum of \$350 will be sent to the hatters. New members sign the roll at each meeting.

The bookbinders have appointed a committee to revise and amend the constitution and by-laws. A proposition will be considered at the next meeting to reduce the eight-hour fund assessment.

On November 15th the Supreme Court of the United States declared constitutional the employers' liability law in territories of the United States and the District of Columbia. More than a year ago this law was declared to be unconstitutional when applied to the states. The reasoning for such a division is too deep for the average mind. Perhaps the people who are careless enough to get hurt on land in the states, and not thoughtful to the extent of selecting territories, should suffer, even though entitled to damages for criminal negligence.

#### SHORTER WORKDAY IN IRON INDUSTRY

On Wednesday morning last—December 1st,—the workday in the iron trades was reduced fifteen minutes, in accordance with the agreement entered into in 1907 between the unions of the industry and the California Metal Trades Association. For six months the time will be eight and one-quarter hours daily, and next June the coveted eight hours will be duly recognized. It will not be long until San Francisco and vicinity will lead the other cities of the land in inaugurating the shorter workday in the occupations followed by machinists, molders, pattern makers, blacksmiths and helpers, boiler makers and steam fitters. The outcome is a matter of congratulation to all concerned, and a victory for the trade agreement.

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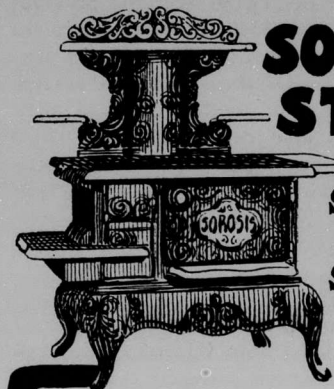
Reliable Jewelers  
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.  
2593 Mission St., near 22d.

All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.



**SOROSIS STOVES**

\$1.00 DOWN  
\$1.00 A WEEK

We have contracted for 5,000 Sorosis Stoves, which we must purchase by February 1st. To increase our sales and enable us to keep our contract we are putting them out at the unusual terms of \$1.00 down and \$1.00 a week. These terms are especially generous when you realize that Sorosis Stoves are the same old reliable stoves which have helped build up our business to its present size.

**EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.**  
1017 MARKET ST.  
JUST ABOVE SIXTH

**Most Business Men**

LIKE GOOD  
OFFICE STATIONERY

**Regal Typewriter Paper**

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY  
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

We were the first Tailoring concern in this City  
to use the **UNION LABEL**.

**Kelleher & Browne**  
THE IRISH TAILORS  
7th Street at Market



## THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

(Continued from Page 3.)

effect the provisions of the Denver agreement; and if either or both factions of the electrical workers have failed to promote the adjustment of all differences which divide the brotherhood, the committee shall report the facts to the executive council, and the council shall then take such definite action as the case warrants."

This report was adopted and agreed to by all parties concerned.

The feature of special interest in the addresses of the fraternal delegates was the talk of Hon. J. R. Clynes, member of the British Parliament for Bolton, England, who explained to the convention the aims of the independent labor party in Great Britain. In doing this, Mr. Clynes said that his party looked for the abolition of the House of Lords, and hoped that that question would be an issue in the coming election campaign. He described that historic institution as a useless relic of the ancient days. What was of perhaps more interest to Canada, he declared that the labor party stood firmly for the retention by Great Britain of the system of free trade.

A resolution offered by James Duncan highly commended the budget, or general appropriation bill recently introduced in the British Parliament by Hon. Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, and also the chancellor himself "for his herculean support of the welfare and interests of the whole people of his country," and decried the opposition to him shown by the aristocracy of the land in its defense of property. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention.

## British Protection of Workingmen.

Mr. A. H. Gill, M. P., Manchester, England, British fraternal delegate, dealt chiefly with the success of the labor political movement in Britain. To this influence he attributed the trades disputes bill; more satisfactory measure of workmen's compensation, old-age pensions and the recognition of trade unions by government departments. The trades disputes bill, he said, thoroughly protected trade union funds. That and other advantages had been secured by having practical trade-union men on the floor of the house. In regard to workmen's compensation for accidents, Mr. Gill said that it should be charged against the industry. The buildings and plants were insured against all accidents. Should not human lives be similarly protected? Prevention of accidents was more important than compensation, and in this respect, he believed, Britain was ahead of America.

Fred Bancroft, fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, tendered a most loyal, sincere and cordial greeting from the international labor movement in his country. Charles E. Tholin of Stockholm, Sweden, explained all about the pending great strike in that country. Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago spoke of the urgent need of organizing all women workers. Rev. Charles Stelzle discussed the relations of the church to the labor movement.

The important matter of consideration at the sixth day's session was the provision of a general defense fund so levied and administered that the smaller unions would get from it a larger measure of relief when in trouble than they do now. The matter came up first on a resolution from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which was to the effect that all labor organizations affiliated with the Federation should pay 25 cents per member per year into this fund. This resolution was reported against by the committee on resolutions, and that report was adopted by the convention without discussion.

A resolution introduced by Miss Agnes Nestor, delegate of the International Glove Makers' Union of America, was adopted, by which the con-

vention reaffirmed its support of the demand for women's suffrage, and "expressed its belief in and its intention to secure full political enfranchisement for all women." The resolution continued: "And hereby pledges its affiliated unions earnestly to champion and to work for the political freedom of women."

By a resolution introduced by Seattle, Wash., Central Labor Union, and adopted by the convention, the executive council was instructed to endeavor to secure the following amendment to the United States statutes: "That persons in the classified civil service shall not be restricted in their freedom of speech or press or the right to present their grievances to congress and no person shall be removed or otherwise punished except after written notice of the reason therefor and opportunity of defense."

Resolutions were reported upon favorably and adopted by the convention as follows:

That the executive council, whenever possible, make suitable nominations for vacancies in the judiciary in the United States.

In favor of an eight-hour day for post office officials.

In favor of legislation to regulate employment agencies.

In favor of the establishment of a postal savings bank.

That steps should be taken to secure more sanitary housing for men on construction work in sparsely settled districts.

That members of trade unions use their influence with the President and Congressmen in favor of a universal eight-hour day.

In favor of the extension of United States citizenship to the Porto Ricans.

In favor of the construction by the United States Government of a 26-foot channel from Buffalo to Duluth and Chicago.

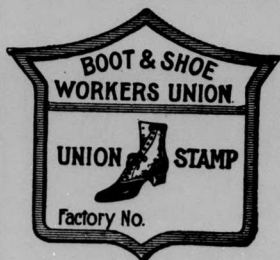
From several quarters come news of onslaughts on the principle of free speech and free press. N. L. Griest was arrested at San Jose for addressing a street meeting at night. He was released because of insufficiency of evidence to support the complaint. The real motive, it is alleged, lay in the fact that the speaker ventured to criticize the police. The authorities confiscated an entire edition of the "Socialist" at Seattle. An article purporting to describe the indignities to which Industrial Workers of the World were subjected brought down official wrath. The Bakersfield Labor Council has protested against the adoption of a proposed ordinance directed primarily against the Salvation Army's meetings, and forbidding gatherings within certain localities. These instances show which way the wind blows. It may blow up a gale.

Maxine Elliott, the actress, has made a great hit with King Edward—which means a social triumph in England.

## GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. \*\*\*

## UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!



246 SUMMER STREET

## Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

## Secure and Profitable

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

## UNION MADE SHOES FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

## Brockton Shoe Store

1427-1429 Fillmore St.

NEAR ELLIS



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Dec., Black on Canary.

## New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon. MATINEE EVERY DAY. A BIG NEW SHOW.

EVA TAYLOR & CO., in the Laughable Hit "Mrs. Jones Smith Carey"; FLORENCE BINDLEY in the Musical Monologue "An Afternoon At Home"; STELLA H. MORRISINI AND HER LEAPING SIBERIAN WOLF HOUNDS; FOUR FLOODS; THE 2 BOBS (Adams and Alden); QUINLAN & MACK; MABEL McCANE; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week WM. H. THOMPSON and Co., presenting first time here SIR HENRY IRVING'S MASTERPIECE "WATERLOO." Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

## The Denver House

221 Third Street, San Francisco

A. LUNGREN, Manager

400 Rooms, Electric Lights, Call Bells, Hot and Cold Water. Rooms 35c to 50c per day; \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Phone KEARNY 3373.

## Denver Baths

225 Third Street, San Francisco

Baths 25 cents. 75 private tubs, with separate apartments for ladies. UNION BATH HOUSE. Laundry Office.

Phone KEARNY 3373.

ROLKIN &amp; SHARP, Proprietors.

## Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 26, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice President Schilling in the chair.

**Roll Call**—President Kelly excused, Bro. Roche appointed vice-president pro tem. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Communications**—Filed—From W. H. Foster, acting secretary for Jere Sullivan, R. W. Garrity and J. F. McCarthy, vice-presidents of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, in reference to payment of per capita tax by Local No. 30. From Teamsters' Union, No. 85, pledging themselves to the donation of \$15 per month to organizing of migratory workers. Referred to Allied Printing Trades Council—From International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, stating that International Paper Company is unfair, and requesting co-operation. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Sacramento Federated Trades Council, notification that Boiler Makers of Sacramento are on strike against Union Oil Co. Referred to Executive Committee—From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, request for a boycott on Bay City Milk Company. From Box Makers and Sawyers, No. 152, request for a boycott on Pacific and Standard Box factories. From Electrical Workers, No. 151, requesting change of method in civil service examinations. Referred to Trustees—From financial secretary, report for quarter ending October 3, 1909. Referred to Commonwealth Club Committee—Notification of discussion of labor topics at February meeting. Referred to Label Committee—From Machinists, No. 68, in reference to exhibition of label.

A communication was received from the Building Trades Council stating that a committee of three had been appointed to consider complaint of Machinists' Union against Engineers, No. 64. Moved that a committee of three be appointed to represent this Council at said conference to be held; carried. The chair appointed Bros. Jones, McDonnell and the secretary.

The secretary stated that he had a communication from a Mr. Michael Mooney, which contained statements reflecting on the honesty of a delegate to the Council. Delegate Bowlan objected to the communication being read. It was moved that the communication be read. Amendment, that it be referred to the executive committee. Amendment to amendment, that the communication be filed; carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Upholsterers—Business slack; John Breuner Co. have ordered two carloads of non-union mattresses from Boston; this is not in line with good home-industry policy; the secretary was instructed to communicate with the John Breuner Co. and call their attention to the fact that it was advisable for them to recognize home industry in this regard. Machinists—Civil Service Commission may make it impossible for machinists or engineers to hold positions in fire department, because of having hosemen take these places. On motion, this matter was referred to the executive committee for investigation. Broom Makers—Chinese-made brooms being sold in local market; request a demand for their label. Bakers, No. 24—Label on bread will appear on December 1, 1909; request unionists to make a demand for same. Waiters—November issue of official journal contained statement that no amendment will be put to a referendum vote unless the general executive board approves same; this is a positive violation of international law.

**Executive Committee**—The committee reported that Bro. Decker was marked absent from three consecutive meetings. It was moved that Bro. Decker be excused from the last meeting; carried. The committee reported that Laundry Workers request for a boycott on the Peerless Rough Dry Laundry would be taken up Monday even-

ing, November 29th. The committee decided to postpone further consideration of all matters in connection with the Union Man's Orphanage until such time as the Building Trades Council had been heard from on same. The committee submitted a progressive report on the newspaper solicitors' dispute with the S. F. "Call," and stated that the matter had been laid over until Monday, November 29th for further consideration.

**Report of "Labor Clarion" Directors**—The "Labor Clarion" is paying on a small basis, and the directors desire the hearty support of all trade unionists to the end that it may be placed on a more profitable basis; will issue a Christmas edition; thank unionists for notifying advertisers that they are patronizing them on account of their advertising in "Labor Clarion," and hope the good work in that regard will continue.

Bro. Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, asked permission to bring up a matter out of order, and requested the Council to add one additional member to its committee on organizing migratory workers. On motion, Bro. John O. Walsh was appointed to the committee. Bro. Scharrenberg also stated that a meeting would be held shortly of all committees on this matter for the purpose of considering steps to be taken in this regard.

**Organizing Committee**—Are progressing with the organizing of three new unions, and are settling disputes between factions that desire to be organized.

**Report of Delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League**—The secretary, as delegate to the Asiatic Exclusion League, called attention to the fact that at a meeting of the League held Sunday, November 21st, a statement was made in effect "that members of the carnival committee of this Council had ordered representatives of the Anti-Jap Laundry League off the grounds when they attempted to distribute literature on the subject of not patronizing the Japanese." He further stated that he believed that the Council should make an investigation of this affair to the end that its good name in the community would be sustained.

The question was discussed by Delegates O'Connell, Field, Fitzgerald, Rosenthal, Gildea, Bell and McLaughlin. It was moved that the matter be referred to the executive committee for investigation.

Amendment, that a special committee of three be appointed to investigate this matter and report back to the Council within two weeks.

Amendment to amendment, that the matter be postponed indefinitely.

The previous question was called for and carried on the above motions by a vote of 40 to 25. The motion to postpone indefinitely was defeated, and the amendment to appoint a committee of three to investigate was carried.

The chair appointed Delegates McLaughlin, Doyle and Roche.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Under this head the secretary presented to Acting-President Schilling a silver mounted gavel, the compliments of the general Labor Day committee. Bro. Schilling accepted the gift, and responded in his usual excellent fashion.

**New Business**—Bro. Bell announced that a benefit baseball game would be played between the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council on December 12th, for the benefit of the Youths' Directory. He hoped for a large attendance on that day, and stated further that if the weather was bad, that the tickets would be good for a game on some fair Sunday.

Delegate Misner called the Council's attention to the fact that the answers of the members of Metal Trades Association to questions propounded by the Commonwealth Club on labor topics had been printed. Moved, that the questions and answers of members of the Metal

Trades Association be printed in the "Labor Clarion," carried.

The question of printing the Council's answers to these questions was left to the judgment of Bro. French, editor of the "Labor Clarion."

**Receipts**—Refund telephone bill, \$2; Typographical Union, for Labor Day tickets, \$4; Carriage Workers, \$14; Broom Makers, \$2; Stereotypers, \$8; Garment Workers, \$10; Cooks, \$12; Web Pressmen, \$6; Street R. R. Employees, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$8; Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Beer Bottlers, \$18; Gas Workers, \$10; Stable Employees, \$8; Garment Cutters, \$2; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Coopers, No. 65, \$6; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Janitors, \$4; Leather Workers, \$4. Total, \$150.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$3; stenographer, \$20; Jas. J. Kenny, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; "Call," 75 cents; Typewritorium, \$1. Total, \$89.75.

Adjourned at 10.25 p. m.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

## Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW

HAVE A BRANCH STORE

766 MARKET ST.  
PHELAN BLDG.

—ALSO—

353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

UNION MADE

Suits

Overcoats  
Rain Coats

\$15 to \$25

WALLENSTEIN & FROST

824 MARKET STREET opp. 4th

Patronize

Home Industry  
and wear

Union Hats

LUNDSTROM HATS

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO  
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:

1178 Market Street

64 Market Street

605 Kearny Street

2640 Mission St.



## Municipal Ownership

By Edward P. E. Troy.

For more than forty years San Francisco has been endeavoring to get a municipal water system. On May 17, 1875, the committee on water supply of the Board of Supervisors recommended the acquisition of the Calaveras supply, and a resolution of the board was passed to print empowering its purchase. Two weeks later, the Supervisors were informed by the company owning that supply, that all of its property had been sold to the Spring Valley Water Company.

Negotiations were then entered into with the Spring Valley Water Company, but its exorbitant demands prevented any agreement. Later, Mayor George Hewston said that speculators had acquired control of the Spring Valley Company at a cost of \$8,000,000, and then endeavored to unload it upon the city for \$14,500,000.

Immediately after the present charter taking effect, investigations were made of all of the available sources of water supply for this city. Finally, City Engineer C. E. Grunsky made a report, which was approved of by Messrs. Mendall and Manson, of the Board of Public Works, recommending that a municipal water system be constructed, having as its source of supply the headwaters of the Tuolumne River, and fixing Lake Eleanor and Hetch Hetchy Valley as the reservoir sites.

These reservoir sites are situated entirely within a Government reservation known as Yosemite Park entirely outside of, and on a different watershed from the Yosemite Valley. They are in an almost inaccessible region of the Sierra Nevadas, and uninhabitable, except for a few months of each year. The water rights were filed on for the city, and application made to the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, for the use of this source of water supply. After some five years, it was granted by Secretary Garfield.

By this means San Francisco acquired an absolutely pure supply of water, equal to the demands of a population of more than a million people. As the source is entirely within a Government reservation, it will not cost the city one dollar. The actual cost of construction of the dams, and building of the pipe lines to convey the water to the city, and laying of the distributing system is all the outlay necessary.

The present Board of Supervisors, some months ago, commenced the proceedings necessary under the Charter to issue bonds for the construction of this system. The resolution calling for offers of other systems was adopted and advertised. No response was made to it. The advertising of each resolution was completed, up to a few days ago, when the final resolution of the series was adopted. Immediately thereafter, the Spring Valley Water Company offers its system for sale, with many provisos.

Some of the Supervisors are now demanding that the call for the election of December 28th be rescinded, and a new bond election be provided for. The latter is proposed to offer three propositions: I. The purchase of Spring Valley for \$35,000,000, and construction of a portion of the Tuolumne, making the total \$58,000,000. II. The completion of the proposed Tuolumne system alone at a cost of \$45,000,000. III. The purchase of Spring Valley for \$35,000,000.

The submission of three projects would endanger the adoption of any of them. Spring Valley's belated offer looks like a stock-jobbing scheme. It would be criminal for the Supervisors to do anything that might endanger the permanent acquisition of the Tuolumne rights. If two-thirds of the voters should fail to approve of any one of the three propositions, San Francisco would lose forever its rights to that boundless and invaluable supply.

## UNION LABOR, EMPLOYERS AND PUBLIC

(Continued from Page 7.)

A. Answer.—Generally, whenever possible.  
B.—To what extent do employers concede they are employed?

B. Answer.—Not at all.

### 19. Trade Schools.

A.—What is the attitude of union labor in this state towards trade schools?

A. Answer.—Attitude undetermined, but the prevailing opinion is that such schools are calculated, if not designed, to turn out ill-trained workers who may be used to defeat the objects of organized labor.

B.—If they favor them, to what extent, and by what processes are graduates from trade schools to enter the skilled trades?

B. Answer.—Question undetermined. Has been given local consideration and will be submitted to the A. F. of L. for its attitude.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—Public interest lies in maintaining the skill of the trades, without at the same time injuring the interests of those already employed.

### 20. Piece Work.

A.—Do unions desire it or dislike it?

A. Answer.—Unions are opposed to piecework because of its effect in reducing wages.

B.—Do employers favor it when possible.

B. Answer.—Employers favor piecework for the same reasons.

### 21. Factory Conditions.

A.—What do unions demand in the way of safety appliances and sanitation?

A. Answer.—Unions demand that safety appliances shall be used wherever necessary, and that all work places shall be kept in a sanitary condition.

B.—What are the employers willing to do?

B. Answer.—Employers are unwilling to do more in this connection than the law requires them to do, and must be forced even to obey such legal requirements as exist.

C.—What is the public interest?

C. Answer.—Public interest lies in requiring the use of safety appliances and the adoption of all measures of sanitation.

George L. Berry of San Francisco, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, has announced his candidacy for re-election. The Holyoke (Mass.) Union has declared that one of its members, Charles B. Crowley, will be a candidate for the office of secretary-treasurer of the I. P. P. and A. U.

## THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

(The German Bank.)

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital .....\$1,200,000 00  
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,504,498 68  
Deposits June 30, 1909 .....\$36,793,234 04  
Total Assets .....\$39,435,681 38

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

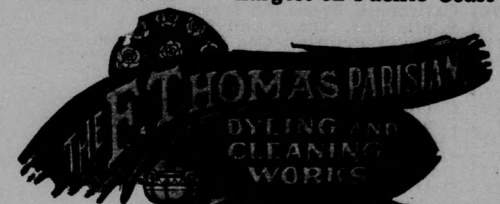
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 266 Sutter, S. F.  
1158 McAllister, S. F.  
1463 Polk, S. F.  
1164 Broadway, Oakland.

Highest Class Work

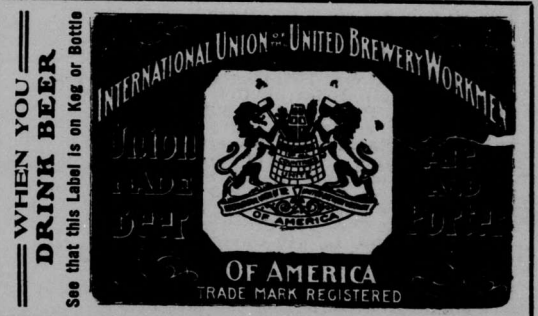
Moderate Prices

Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—Market 1620



# Men--

Let us show you the best Suit to be had in San Francisco for

# \$10

## Blue Serges Included

We would like to have you investigate the suits in which we specialize at \$10.00. You are assured the same good designs, "wearable" materials, and careful fit and finish found only in higher priced clothing, and you don't have to pay more than \$10.00 for it. You will save a lot of time, trouble and money. The Blue Serge Suits we sell are equal to those sold in most stores at \$18.00.



Equal to any \$15.00 Clothing



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.  
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.  
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.  
(48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.  
(185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.  
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.  
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.  
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.  
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.  
(139) Ben, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.  
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513½ Octavia.  
(99) \*Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.  
(3) \*Brunst, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.  
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
(176) California Press, 50 Main.  
(11) \*Call, The, Third and Market.  
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.  
(90) †Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.  
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.  
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
(142) \*†Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
(25) \*Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.  
(157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.  
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.  
(178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.  
(179) \*Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.  
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.  
(93) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.  
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
(121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
(56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.  
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.  
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.  
(190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.  
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.  
(127) \*Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.  
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.  
(158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
(19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.  
(150) \*International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.  
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.  
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.  
(168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.  
(50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
(57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.  
(102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.  
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.  
(174) \*Marshall Press, 809 Mission.  
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.  
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
(58) \*Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
(24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.  
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
(65) \*Murdoch Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
(115) \*Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) \*Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(208) \*Neubarth, J. J., Fifteenth and Mission.  
(43) Nevins, C. W., 154 Fifth St.  
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
(221) Pacific Posten, 63 McAllister.  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
(70) \*†Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.  
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.  
(61) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(26) \*Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.  
(145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.  
(84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.  
(13) \*Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.  
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.  
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
(10) \*†Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.  
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.  
(220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.  
(187) \*Town Talk, 88 First.  
(210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.

- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.  
(35) \*Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.  
(161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.  
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
(189) \*Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.  
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.  
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.  
(100) Kitchen, J. C. & Co., 67 First.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.  
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.  
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.  
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.  
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.  
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.  
(52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.  
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.  
(32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.  
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.  
(30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.  
(40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J, Sacramento.  
(53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.  
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.  
(42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.  
Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery.

## MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Bekin Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.  
Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
Moraghan Oyster Company.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Sutro Baths.  
United Cigar Stores.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- All 10-cent Barber Shops.  
American Fuel Co.  
Barber Shop, 471 8th street.  
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.  
Bekin Van and Storage Company.  
Eagle Box Factory.  
French & Peterson, Parcel Delivery.  
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.  
Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.  
Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.  
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. \*\*\*

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting was well attended. The consideration of the proposed amendments to the constitution, by-laws, general laws and the scale of prices was resumed and completed. It was decided to print the new book under date of January 1, 1910. The proposition to raise the foreman's minimum job scale and change the time in which eight hours work shall be performed was defeated. The law will remain as at present on the books. The overtime rate was increased to double time after midnight. On Sundays and holidays as specified the rate will be price and one-half, with double time after the expiration of eight hours.

Each of No. 21's four members in the Union Printers' Home will receive a Christmas donation of \$10. This custom is followed yearly, and affords the union equal pleasure with the recipients.

Donations were made to the Portola Festival Committee to assist in meeting the deficit, and to purchase stamps from the Red Cross Society to aid the warfare against tuberculosis.

The executive committee will present the names of several physicians at the next meeting. One must be selected to pass upon the physical condition of applicants for the Union Printers' Home, under the new law.

The officers of the union were instructed to appear before the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council to protest against the proposal to place a boycott on a morning paper.

Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, representing Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, addressed the union, and was assured of support in the work that falls to the gentler sex.

Thirty-nine cards were deposited during the month, and forty-five withdrawn.

Marcel Wille of the bakers delivered an address that captivated his hearers, and was rewarded by having the organization unanimously adopt resolutions favoring union-label bread.

The following were appointed by President Tracy as the label committee—Benjamin Schonehoff, Eugene Donovan, Alden Hearn, Frank Stender and Louis Nordhausen.

The union's delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council were instructed to re-affiliate, in accordance with the decision of the Joint Conference Board of the Printing Trades, and to insist that the various clauses be adhered to. Among these may be mentioned the seating as president of the Allied of Geo. A. Tracy and accepting the credentials from Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, No. 29, and the return of the union label to the publishers. The union also determined to demand that henceforth representation in the Council be according to membership, instead of allowing each organization equal representation as at present.

Applications for membership were received from H. J. Geisenhofer, R. S. Dennis and John Rohder. The committee will meet on Monday evening, December 13th, to consider these applications, and interested members are invited to attend.

Mrs. I. Wolff, Miss Edna F. Beck, Andrew Y. Wood, Milton E. Miller, Harry L. Cunningham, Joseph O. Schwager, Charles L. Schneider and C. J. Lincke were elected to membership. All these applicants were initiated, as well as Guy Courtney, whom Beatrice (Nebraska) Typographical Union asked us to obligate.

Mailers' Union, No. 18, sent resolutions to the union expressing the sentiment that recent transactions in the Allied Printing Trades Council had worked to its detriment and that its delegates be instructed to so notify the Council and vote to rescind the action deposing President Geo. A. Tracy.



# DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first Wednesday at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. **Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia. **Bakers**, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Barbers**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Bindery Women**, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Boat Builders**—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

**Broom Makers**—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

**Garment Cutters**—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Grocery Clerks**—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

**Horsehoers**—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Machine Hands**—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

**Machinists**, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

**Mailers**—Meet 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

**Molders' Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

**Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators**, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Carriers**—Wm. Dundas, 3942 17th.

**Newspaper Solicitors**, No. 12,766—V. L. Kline, Secy., 392 Oak.

**Paste Makers**—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Post Office Clerks**—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

**Photo Engravers**, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m. headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Riggers' Protective Union**—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Mondays, 44 East.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 45 Steuart.

**Street Railway Employees**—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Tanners**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

**Theatrical Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Tobacco Workers**—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michel-son, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

**Undertakers' Assistants**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

## FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission Streets, John Brannen.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

## FAIR LIST



**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, December 9, 1909, in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall), at 1 p. m. sharp.

To be acted upon: 1. Reports of the board of directors and various officers. 2. Action on constitutional amendments proposing to (a) raise the admission fee to \$100, and to (b) change the voting hours of the annual election to permit of voting commencing at 11 a. m. instead of 12 noon. 3. Selection by ballot of the election board of five members.

At the board meeting held on November 30th, President Harry Menke presiding, Messrs. A. Hirsch of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, J. Lahann of Local No. 76, Seattle, T. J. Taylor, of Local No. 161, Washington, D. C., J. M. Roberts of Local No. 189, Stockton, F. Enoway of Local No. 209, Goldfield, A. Ravelli of Local No. 310, New York City, and H. Fife of Local No. 426, Tonopah, were admitted to membership on transfer. Applications for membership were received from C. E. Adams and C. E. Panella, and were laid over one week.

Messrs. A. C. Imhaus and J. B. McCann have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Messrs. A. M. Gilbert of Local No. 50, St. Joseph, J. A. Kennedy of Local No. 153, San Jose, and E. P. Drake of Local No. 426, Tonopah, have resigned through withdrawal of transfer cards.

The Palace Hotel ballroom has been classified and included in the Class D list of halls and rinks, requiring not less than four members for engagements played therein.

Dues and death assessments for the fourth quarter, amounting to \$2, are now due and payable before January 1st. The death assessments are two of 25 cents each, and have been levied on account of the deaths of late members R. M. McLean and J. S. Lindtner. Members are requested to pay dues and death assessments to Mr. Arthur S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

The meeting of the union held on November 26th was well attended, and considerable interest was displayed in all the proceedings. The report of the committee on advisable price-list revision was thoroughly considered and disposed of. There have been a number of minor changes made in the price list for the coming year, and a few more important ones, the latter affecting principally parade and open-air concert engagements. The delay of the union in passing upon the committee's report has necessarily prevented the early submission to the membership of the printed price list for 1910; however, the price list as amended will undoubtedly be ready for the information of members by January 1st, and information regarding changes made can be obtained in the interim by application at the secretaries' office.

The constitutional amendments proposing to change various sections of union law, were disposed of as follows:

Section 15, Article 4, was amended to the effect that a member violating its provisions may be fined as the board of directors may determine, but not less than the amount of the engagement on which disappointment occurred.

Section 2, Article 7, was changed to the effect

that hereafter the nominating committee shall be elected at the October meeting, instead of being appointed by the president.

Standing Resolution No. 2 of Article 4 was amended to the effect that members violating its provisions must be fined not less than \$10. Herebefore the above law has required the imposition of a fine of not less than \$50.

The admission fee of members of drum corps has been changed to \$2 instead of \$5.

Constitutional amendments were submitted at the meeting, proposing to permit voting to commence on the occasion of the annual election of officers at 11 a. m. instead of 12 noon, also to fix the admission fee for membership in the M. M. P. U. at \$100. These amendments will be acted upon at the December meeting.

Mr. W. H. Ramsey has been elected a delegate representing Local No. 6 in the Alameda County Central Labor Council, vice Mr. J. D. Scott, who has resigned.

Further nominations of candidates for office have been made by petition as follows:

For delegate to convention of A. F. of Musicians, F. Borgel and S. J. Tully; for delegate to convention of the California State Federation of Labor, J. J. Matheson and J. Peckham; for delegate to S. F. Labor Council, F. G. Gaschlin; for delegate to Alameda County Central Labor Council, A. W. Fisk; for director, C. H. Hoge.

Mr. F. Hyman has withdrawn his name as a candidate for director at the coming election, and it will not appear on the ballot.

Traveling leaders have been reported playing in the jurisdiction as follows: J. A. Browne, Local No. 186, with "Talk of New York" Co., at the Van Ness Theatre, week of November 22-28; Max Fichandler, Local No. 161, leader "Soul Kiss" Co., and B. Feigel, Local No. 310, also with above company, at Garrick Theatre, week of November 21-27.

**Orpheum.**

The Orpheum announcement for next week is worthy of the closest perusal. Miss Eva Taylor will appear in the comedietta "Mrs. Jones Smith Carey." Florence Bindley, the gifted comedienne, will introduce her musical monologue "An Afternoon at Home." Miss Stella Morrisini will introduce her wonderful leaping Siberian wolf hounds and several pretty trained Shetland ponies, and the Four Floods will indulge in an entertainment of great skill. One of the most interesting features of the program will be the presentation of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's one-act drama "Waterloo" by William H. Thompson. His support will include Miss Evangeline Irving. Next week will positively be Mr. Thompson's last. It will also conclude the engagements of the Two Bobs, Quinlan and Mack, and Mabel McCane. A recently imported series of Orpheum motion pictures will close.

**PRINTING PRESSMEN'S HOME.**

The first report of the defeat of the home for aged and invalid pressmen and assistants was erroneous. Secretary-Treasurer Patrick J. McMullen states that a favorable decision was returned by the membership. The majority was 1,265. Mr. Reagan, the big Chicago pressman, has announced his intention of donating \$1,000 to the fund. Other contributions have been reported.

Printing Pressmen report to the A. F. of L.: Charters issued, 30; surrendered, 17. Number of strikes, 13; won, 9; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 450; benefited, 18,000. Cost of strikes, \$275,000. No reductions in wages in the past year, and in some localities 15 per cent increase has been secured. Death benefits, \$13,600. Donations to other unions by international, \$500, and by local unions, \$2,000. As a result of organization the conditions of the members have improved 40 per cent.



Men's Slippers

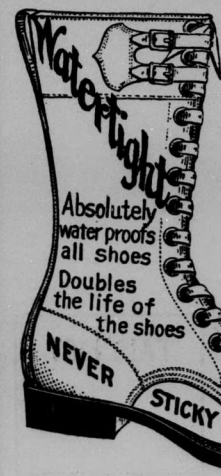
75c. to \$2.50

Women's Felt Juliets

ALL COLORS  
75c. to \$1.50



Water Tight Shoe Dressing



**Free SAMPLES GIVEN**  
A LEATHER FOOD, made by a special process—from selected oils—can be used on any leathers—makes all shoes absolutely DAMP-PROOF—and keeps the leather soft and pliable. Cut this out and upon presentation we will give you a 15c. can Absolutely Free.

This Coupon redeemable up to Dec. 15th.

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There is Nothing More Sensible

Nothing More Appreciated

Nothing More Gladly Received

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## SHOE ORDER

For Xmas

## WE ISSUE THEM

They're "GOOD AT ALL TIMES" for Shoes for any one of the family and the Shoes you get from us are the best.

B. KATSCHINSKI

# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET ST.

Near 4th, Opposite Stockton Street  
San Francisco's Union Shoe Store